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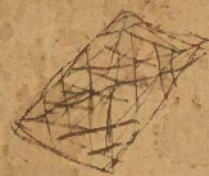
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Forms of disease with
and the



Application of the Doctrine of the
Unity of disease.

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✓ Thus the ~~same~~ cord by being differently
struck, emits a thousand different notes.
are sometimes produced by the same num-
ber of strokes upon a single cord. In
short - there is scarcely any disease
that is confined to any one portion of
morbid excitement, although parts
of the body are disposed = 70 72

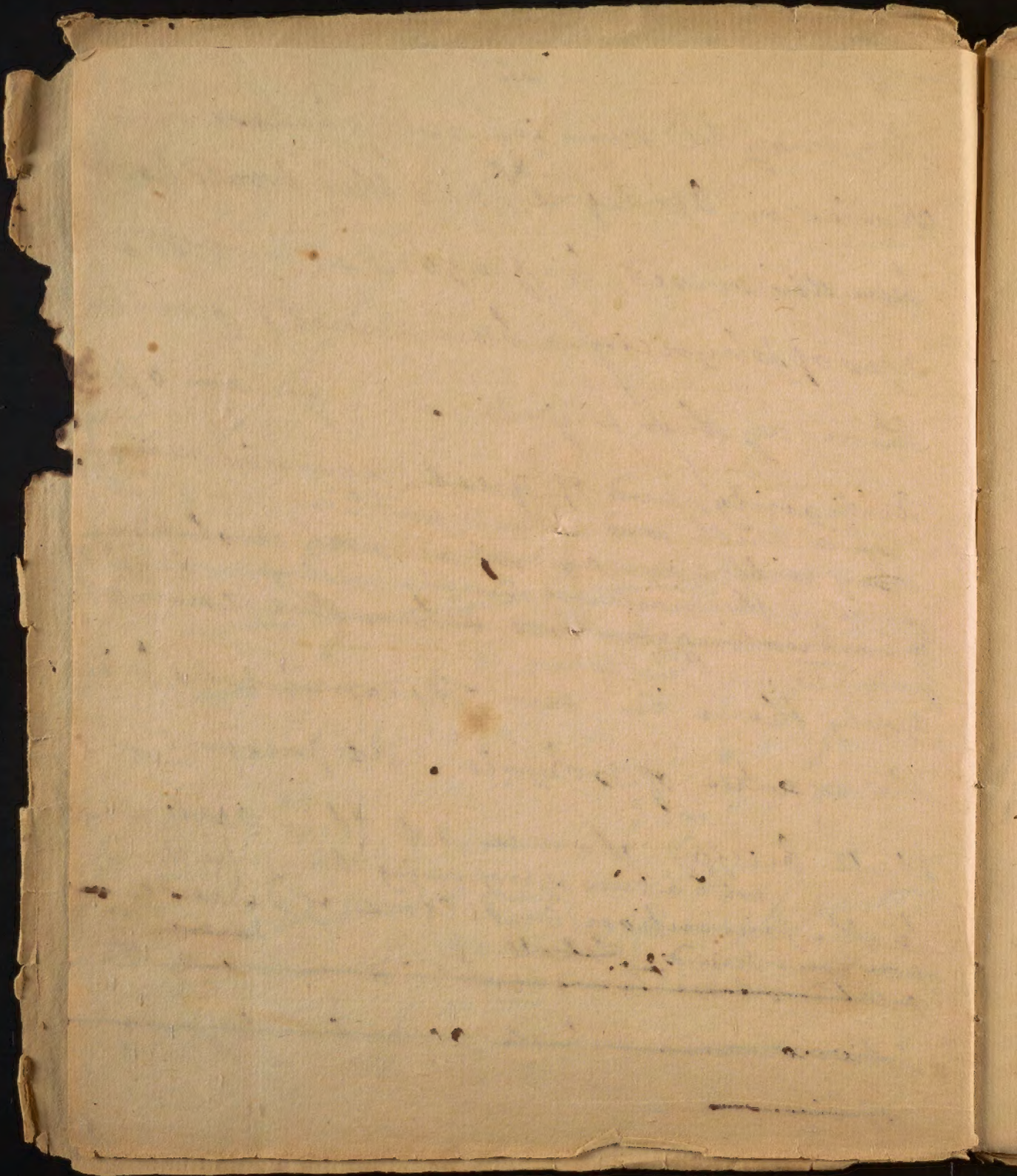
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76th production of symptoms, of
they may be seen in every disease in a
greater or less degree. ~~And they would have~~
~~been discovered long ago, had not the~~
~~eyes of physicians been diverted from~~
~~them by their prejudices in favor of~~

Antiquity, and of great names in medicine.
Their truth ~~and~~ as well as their
~~they will disappear of a very~~ revolutionary
nature in the practice of medicine will appear more
& interesting ~~features~~ when we correctly
fully, when we come to
apply them in our therapeutics, & in
the practice of physic. At present I

shall briefly glance at their application
with a view of impressing them more strongly
to the prevention and cure of diseases
upon your minds. I shall ~~not~~ ^{more}
~~at the same time explain some of the~~

~~phenomena which occur in the production~~
~~of disease.~~



1 Does elevated, but regular excitement
~~from~~ sometimes produce debility, Depression
 and disease? and ^{do} we or more & then
 hear persons say they were in unusual
 health and spirits, just before they sickened?
 - ~~Let us~~ ^{learn to} consider this as an unsafe
 state of the system, when it cannot be
 accounted for from ordinary or accidental
 stimuli, and let us ~~always~~ always
 advise rest, or moderate depletion in or-
 -der to prevent the system being carried
 within a nearer state of predisposition to
 disease, or into actual disease.

2 Is debility the predisposing Cause of all
~~general~~ diseases which come on gradually?
 - Let us remove it by some gentle

Find out diff. system

✓ Here being in preventing disease by
removing local as well as general debility
as in Tetanus - brains & after tapping.

Stimulus which shall barely raise the
 System to healthy excitement, and thereby
 prevent its being raised above ^{into disease} it by a
 disproportionate instant; ~~into disease~~

3 Is the System in a more debilitated and
 predisposed state to disease ~~in the~~ at midnight,
 in the morning, and in the evening than
 at any other time? Let us ^{depend} ~~justify~~ it at
 those times with double care ~~from the~~
 Action of the exciting Causes of disease.

4 Is Dyspnea a link in the Chain of
 Disease? Let us remove it by a gentle
 Dose of physic, by Abstinence, or by the
 loss of a few ounces of blood which will
 enable the System to recover its exertion
 natural state. They vicariously supply the ab-
 straction of the Stimulus ~~which is beyond~~
~~recovery~~ and which produced the dyspnea,

It was very obvious in those persons in the year 1793 who added to low diet, and gentle doses of physic the pursuit of their ordinary employment. They generally escaped the fever of that year, ~~who~~ by expending their excitability, at the same time they reduced their excitement, while those who reduced their excitement by low diet & physic, ~~without~~ and remained at home, or unemployed more frequently suffered by the disease, and that in consequence of retaining their excitability constantly adhering to their Systems.

b. Is a Stricture State induced by the expenditure of excitability in chronic diseases? Let us explore it by Baths, purgatives and other ~~and~~ stimulant remedies.

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and which is beyond the ^{reach of} power of medicine.

5 Is an accumulation of excitability either general, or partial necessary to the production of disease after debility and depression have taken place? Let us advise the gradual expenditure of it ^{by} such gentle exercises of body or mind as shall not act as irritants upon the system? — The effect of this advice

6 Is excitability after being suddenly converted into a ^{or latent} suppressed state by violent labor or exercise, suddenly evolved by rest? Let us advise its gradual expenditure by gradually ceasing from labor & exercise, and thus prevent its being acted upon by irritants so as to bring on disease.

7 Does disease consist in irregular action? and let our remedies be calculated to under

✓ We observe Chronic Diseases of all kinds to be
preceded, ~~and~~ and followed by debility, so that
the slightest irritants bring on Depression &
Disease? Let us endeavour to prevent both,
by advising the most exact Uniformity in Diet,
Drinks, Sleep, Sleeping, waking, Study, business
~~and~~ exercise, and climate so as to keep up
an uniformity of existence in the system.

The ^{truth} ~~importance~~ of this remark did not
escape Dr Sydenham; hence in advising
exercise, ~~but~~ in Chronic ~~and~~ Diseases,
he expressly says unless it be constant,
it is so far from doing good, that it
does harm. It is from the frequent
risings and fallings of the system from the
great Variableness of the weather in months,
that Consumptions so often prove fatal

in that month. These frequent elevations
and reductions of the system, bring it within
striking distance of the causes which

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it regular, ~~moderated~~ by disposing the solids and fluids to move in their natural, and healthy order.

Does morbid Action ^{at any time} exceed in its force the natural actions of the body, and is it disproportionate to the existing causes which induce it? - Let us learn from hence the necessity and advantages of employing the different modes of depletion in the cure ^{violent} of diseases. - or on the other hand do ^V

Is Disease partial? then let us direct our remedies in such a manner as to abstract excitement from the parts in which it is concentrated, and equilibrate it by diffusing ^{throughout} it thro' every part of the system, particularly to ~~through~~ those parts which are in a state of ~~it are Disorders the effect of the absence of~~ Debility or Depression. - ~~excitability and of the operation of morbid~~

induce an increase of morbid excitement in the lungs. They likewise thus dispose to

Other Diseases. — It was by the constancy of the labor of the soldiers of the armies of Greece & Rome. ^{Quint says they escaped the diseases of modern armies} ^{large back}

11 V Do a languid pulse, and a sense of great debility depend upon oppression? Let us

remove it by depleting remedies, & thereby ena-

ble the system to rise into ^{healthy or} morbid action

12 Do the remote causes of disease sometimes prostrate the system below the point of reaction from the use of depleting remedies? Let us excite it by powerful stimulating medicines.

+ This is most evident in fever, but it exists in all the other systems —

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13. ~~Does debility~~ Are Disorders the effects of the
absence of excitability, ^{or} ~~and~~ of the cessation
of ^{the} morbid action, and do they constitute
general or local chronic debility, and derange-
ment in the structure of certain parts of the
body? - Let us guard against this produc-
tion in the excitable and morbid state of the
System by the use of ~~stimulating~~ ^{depleting}
or stimulating remedies, and when they ^{are}
formed, let us recollect that the chronic
use of the most powerful remedies will be
unavailing to ^{remove} ~~produce~~ them.

14. Is disease a Unit? [†] and does it consist
in morbid excitement, of an irregular nature
in a part of the body? - For example. Is
this morbid excitement seated in the pleura
or lungs? and do bleeding & other depleting

✓ In the blood vessels, nerves & muscles in
Hydrophobia? ~~in the~~ but here being in
the ~~lumen~~ of Epilepsy - palsy - Apoplexy - and
Convulsions -

remedio cure it? Why should not the
same remedio remove the same morbid
excrement from the trachea in Cynanche
trachealis, from the brain in Hydrocephalus
= his internus, from the kidneys in Dia-
= betes. from the stomach & bowels in the
Gout, & from the blood vessels in ^{General} Dropsy
=& from the liver in Diabetes? There is no reason, why they
should not, and it was by this mode
of reasoning that I first ventured to draw
blood in each of those diseases. The happy
effects of this practice shall be detailed
hereafter. Again. ^{Do} we prevent the
suppuration and disorganization of
the liver when diseased by means of a



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Salivation? Why should ^{the} same remedy
abstract ~~from the system~~ ^{from the} Disease
from the limbs in Rheumatism, from
the stomach and bowels in Gout, Colic, Dy-
-sentergy and yellow fever - from the brain
in madness - from the ^{liver} Kidneys in Diabetes,
& from the lungs in pulmonary Consump-
-tion? There is no reason why they should
not; - and it was under the influence of
a belief in the Unity of Disease, that
I first ventured to excite the same Vici-
-ous Disease in the throat & mouth in
each of those Diseases? - Does inducing
the System by purges and low Diet lessen
the violence and danger of the small pox?
- why should they not lessen the violence

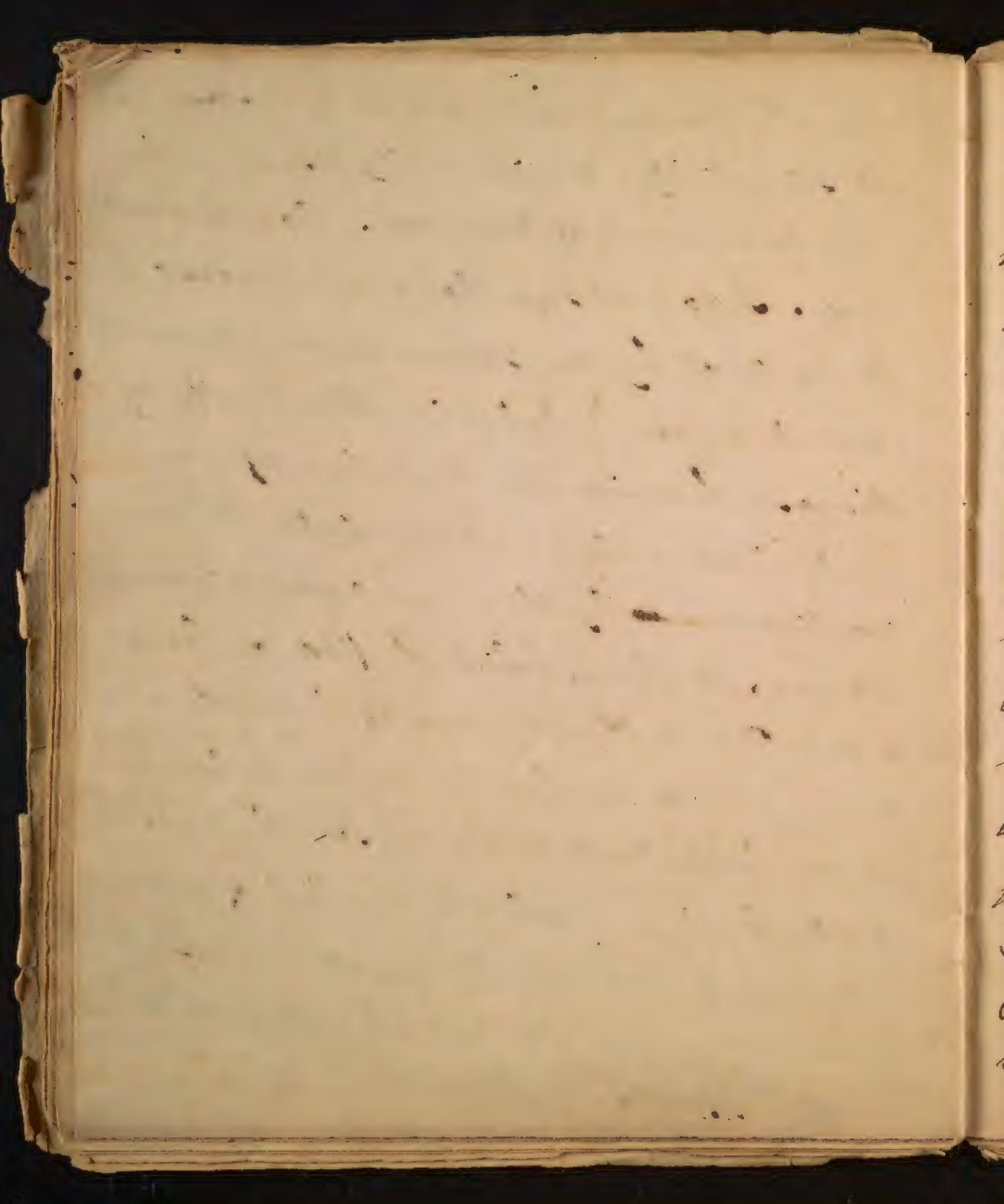
V ~~Death~~ Do we sometimes render a sufferer
disease visible to depletion ~~the~~ ~~there is~~

Do we ~~apply~~ observe power to be suff^d in ~~the~~
some of the viscera, and diffused by it? we ob-
-serve the same thing in certain diseases which
affect the brain, nerves & muscles. Thus we

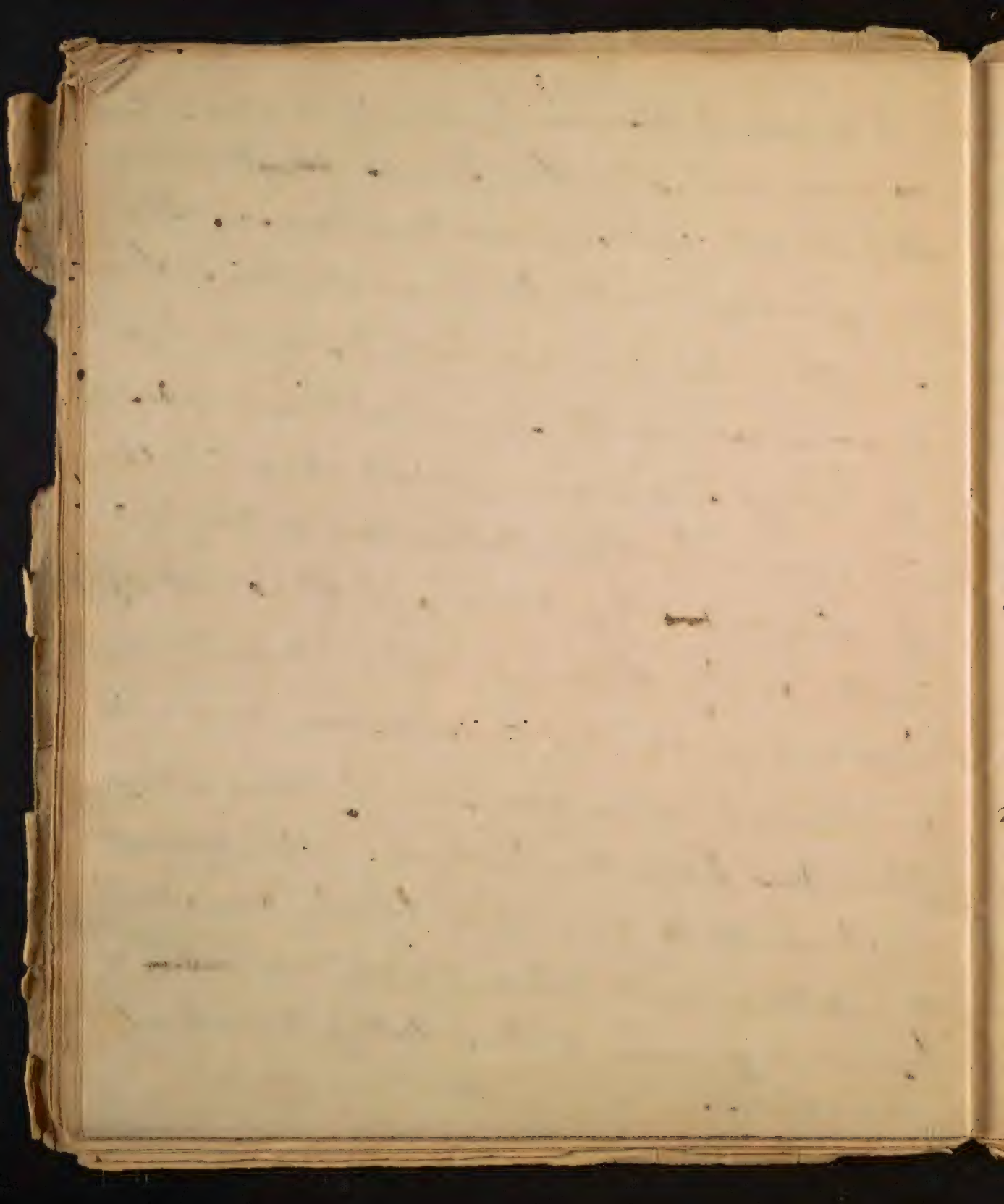
and danger of other diseases? Under a
 conviction of the Unity of disease, I opposed
 the violence of the measles in the year
 1782 ~~and~~ by a preparatory vegetable
 Diet, and advised bleeding, purging, and low
 Diet to lessen the violence & danger of the
 yellow fever in the year 1793. — Lastly
 is the ^{exact} state of the system in disease, indicated
 by a similar state of the pulse in all disea-
 ses? — that is, is a typhus pulse the effect
 of a similar grade of feeble morbid action
 in the blood vessels? — then let us remove
 it by the same cordial remedies whether
 they occur in typhus fever — madness or
 pulmonary Consumption. I might
 thus go on and show in many other in-
 stances how much a belief in the Unity



in the Causes, and nature of diseases leads
to simplicity, uniformity & recap in
the treatment of diseases. Do not mistake
me. I do not say that every disease is
to be cured by the same force, & quantity
of medicines. A belief in the Unity of
disease limits the number of our
medicines only, and regulates their
application ~~to~~ by the most exact circum-
stances. It throws behind the fire, or leaves
to moulder in the drawers of the Apothecaries
the lung worts, the liver worts ^{the womb worts} - the spleen worts
and the brain worts of the Old School, and sub-
stitutes for them a select number of active
medicines to be given in different doses, in
different preparations, and at different times
in all diseases. —



I compared diseases formerly to fire. Though
~~as~~ numerous in their forms, ~~they~~ & effects
 they are all derived from one Cause. The
 comparison will be more striking when
 I add, that they are both destroyed by
 means nearly the same in their modes
 of acting. We extinguish fire in all
 its forms by the abstraction of Air &
 fuel, or ~~we~~ by having it to go out of
 itself, or by throwing water upon it. In
 like manner, we cure disease or morbid
 excitement, when excessive by abstracting
 stimulus from the system. When moderate
 we leave it to cure itself by the operations
 of nature, and when weak we ^{cure} ~~destroy~~ it
 by pouring upon it stimulating & cordial
 medicines.



By thus simplifying disease, & the mode
of curing it, I have endeavored to place
medicine upon a footing with navigation.
The same knowledge of the principles of
that Science which enables a mariner to
conduct a Vessel to one of the West India Islands,
will enable him to conduct it to every
part of the globe. In like a manner, the
a knowledge of the Cause of any one disease
will enable us to cure all diseases, ~~varying~~
~~the force only~~ ^{by the similar} ~~of the same~~ remedies ^{varying their} according
^{force only} to ~~force~~ the different force and seats of the disease.
Some difference will arise in the treatment
of diseases from a difference in their remote
~~and~~ and exciting causes, those, when it is
practicable, should be first abstracted, and

as they are widely different in their nature,
 though but a Unit in their operation,
 different modes of removing them will
 be necessary. — Thus ^{we cure a fever brought} ~~on it will be necessary~~
~~to be~~ on by indigestible Aliment in the
 Stomach by an emetic, ~~and employ~~ but
 we employ very different remedies to cure the
 same disease when it is brought on by Cold,
 or by ~~some~~ an injury done to an ex-
 citable part of the body.

You will perceive gentlemen from what
 I have delivered, that you will ^{in one respect} lose more
 by attending ^{those} ~~my~~ lectures than you will gain.
 You will lose an immense load of names
 and definitions which you have picked
 up from books, and instead of them,
 you will receive from me a few simple
 principles which the youngest of among

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you may understand, ~~And which are cal-~~
~~-culated to incorporate themselves with~~
~~your reason, where they will remain as~~
~~long as you live. They are intended~~
~~not, your ^{conscience} above, but~~
~~to occupy your intellectual powers, and~~
~~not to continue to regulate your practice~~
~~as long as you live). In short I have~~
aimed to empty your pockets of a ~~bag~~^{load} of
jingling cents, and to give you the amount
of them in a few silver dollars.

21 I mentioned formerly that the Obstruction
which induced it generally began in the Spleen,
and that the blood flowed slower in the inflamed
part than beyond it. The impetus which moves
the blood vessels in inflammation is below the obstructed part.
It is the cause of petechiae on the Skin, and
of those malignant fevers in. of bloody
Urine - in ~~the~~ malignant fevers. In
inflammation: the Action of = go to p: 92

V are affected at the same time. ~~is action~~
~~is action~~ In fevers in which
Disease is seated principally in the blood
vessels, the first effect observed from them
is H (said to be Disease - or - effects of it.)

Echinism

Let us next enquire into the effects of disease. These will be different, according to the ~~nature~~ nature of the system in which disease is seated, or according to the number of the systems that ~~is~~ ^{are} affected. ~~The first of these~~ is Inflammation, of this we have spoken before. That is an effusion of red blood into ~~veins~~ vessels. These vessels are sometimes so much distended with blood as to project above the surface of the parts to which they belong. This is obvious in Ophthalmia in which they are perceptible to the naked eye of a physician upon the ball of the eye. They are perceptible likewise to the patient who suffers under that disease. They create a sensation which is ascribed to sand, or dirt between the eyelid & the eye. Again, these serous vessels are sometimes ruptured in inflammation & pour forth red blood. This has been observed in the inflammation of the eyes which takes place in yellow fever. It takes place ^{likewise} in Dysentery, and in

those malignant fevers which are accom-
 -panied with petechiae upon the skin,
 bloody urine, melena, and a vomiting
 of blood. In inflammation the action of
 diseased parts is said to be increased, but
 some late observations & experiments made
 by Professor Berlingherii, and some others, &
 since repeated by Dr Wilson of Edin: & Dr
 Stevens of New York, ~~that~~ it appears that
 the circulation is more languid in the
 inflamed parts than in the healthy state.
 The increased action of the blood vessels is
 in the parts above or below the seat of in-
 -flammation. It is induced by obstruction
 or the stagnation of the blood in the veins.
 This is proved not only by microscopic
 -cal observations but by the black color

